The People's Advocate.

One Dollar and Fifty Cents Per Year. | PRINCIPLES, NOT MEN: BUT MEN AS THE REPRESENTATIVES OF PRINCIPLES. | Price, Five Cents.

VOL. V. | WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1881. | NO. 46.

HOW TO BE POPULAR.

Never get rich, and never very poor,
Neither drive the finest turnout in town—
Be wise as Smith, but not any more,
And have no handsomer children than Brown.

Politics, you must have none of your own,
Always agree with every one you meet—
Express opinions only when alone,
And go not against the crowd in the street.

On religious ideas be very sure
That you don't disagree with any one—
Turn no church people away from your door
Unrequited of their beggerly dun.

If Snooks discourses, no odds how absurd,
His oration you must never ignore;
Although there may be no idea or word
In his whole speech that you knew not be fore.

You must not pretend to be very wise,
Nor ever assert that some one's a fool:
Other people's ideas do not despise,
And have no mind of your own as a rule.

Dance attendance on each fool in the place
And be very humble, and bow very low,
Smile and grin with a hypocrite's face,
And no independence your acts must show.

FAMILIAR TALKS ON SCIENCE.—NO. 8.

THE SUN ITSELF.

[Copyright by G. Frederick Wright 1880.]

The true pursuit of science tends to humility rather than to pride. This is illustrated in the progress of knowledge respecting the sun. We really know a great deal more about the sun than the ancients knew, but we are far less satisfied with our knowledge. Professor Newcomb well remarks that "modern science has shown us more mysteries in the sun than it has explained; so that we find ourselves farther than before from a satisfactory explanatirn of solar phemonea." (Astronomy, p. 257.)

The volume of the sun is more than 1,252,000 times that of the earth, its diameter being about 842,900 miles. If the earth were represented by a ball an inch in diameter, the globe representing the sun would have to be more than eight feet in diameter. If the center of the sun occupied the same position with that of the earth, it would fill the space on every side as far out as the moon, and 186,000 miles beyond. The light of the sun is so intense that the flame of an ordinary lamp looks black against its unclouded surface. If the direct rays of the sun are admitted through a slit into a dark room, and the light of a kerosene lamp is interposed, it will cast a shadow upon the portion of the opposite wall illuminated by the sunshine.

The sun is neither so peaceful nor so free from imperfection as it looks to the naked eye. There are spots on on the sun. This too was one of those discoveries of Galileo which brought him under the condemnation of the Roman Catholic dignitaries. From the date of that discovery unceasing interest has attended the investigation of these phemonena. These spots upon the sun are not constant in their appearance, but their number increases and decreases in periods of about eleven years,—as many as three or four hundred groups appearing in the years when they are most numerous. Occasionally the spots can be seen with the naked eye; usually, however, the telescope is required to see them. But small as they look, some of them are 50,000 miles in diameter. It is from observations upon these spots that we have learned that the sun revolves on its own axis once in about twenty-seven days.

A striking connection exists between the appearance of sun-spots and the aurora borealis, which so frequently lights up our northern skies, and also with certain disturbances of the magnetic needle. In connection with the appearane of the spots on the sun an influence seems to be propagated to the earth something of the nature of electricity and with the velocity of light. Auroras and magnetic disturbances are frequent in proportion to the number of sun-spots. This circumstance loses some of its wonder, since now it appears that the spots are signs of terrific commotion in the atmosphere of the sun.

Speaking of the atmesphere of the sun reminds us that that element in the sun is not like ours, nor are the showers upon its surface such as the Psalmist spoke of as coming down upon the mown grass of Palestine. The atmosphere of the sun is so hot that iron and copper and other metals are not only melted, but are made into vapor, so that the sun's atmosphere has the vapor of these metals in it as our air has the vapor of water. This has been learned through an interesting instrument called the spectroscope. The spectroscope gives us a section of a rainbow enlarged. We know that each metal, when it is sufficiently heated, has a color peculiar to itself. The spectroscope by analyzing the colors coming from the sun shows us what the burning elements are which produce these colors. This instrument reveals in the sun nearly all the metals which exist on the earth, and discloses the existence of many others which we do not have. How would you like to have a shower of red hot gold or silver? Probably not very well if you were out in it with no umbrella, and especially not, if you never had other kinds of showers.

But the sun has to be very hot in order to keep us warm. 92,500,000 miles seems a great distance away to build the fire by which we are to warm ourselves. Yet that is what the Lord has done, and we get only the smallest fraction of the heat. An untold quantity is lost in furnishing us a single warm ray. Who can tell why so much light and heat are wasted in the process of providing the little necessary to sustain life in the world? It is even as the sacred writer has said: "God's ways are above our ways and his thoughts higher than our thoughts." One good reply is that the material forces of the world are cheap. The Creator can afford to waste them to teach us how abundant are his resources, and how unlimited his power. After all it may be that among all the works of God the human soul is the central object of interest, and nothing is wholly lost which teaches man a moral lesson.

The colored voters of the land ask of General Garfield a larger, more honorable recognition than they have ever received at the hands of any President, and we are confident that their wish in this respect will be gratified as we are that General Garfield's Cabinet will be composed of Republicans. We do not stop to discuss the insulting query as to whether competent colored men can be found. The really intelligent men who profess to doubt it are not sincere, and those who do really doubt simply confess their ignorance.—*Leader.*

Why run any risk with your cough, cold, hoarfeness, or indeed any Pulmonary or Bronchical Complaint, when a remedy safe, thorough, and so easily obtained as Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant can be had? If you have contracted a severe cold, save your lungs from the dangerous irritation and inflammation, which brings about Consumption, by promptly resorting to the Expectorant; and if troubled with any Affection of the Throat, you will find this remedy equally effectual in affording relief from obstructing phlegm, and in healing the inflamed parts.

MATERIALS.

BY J. D. BALTIMORE.

NO. 3.

Malleable. That may be spread out by being beaten with a hammer, ductile. (Worcester).

The manner of converting iron ore into malleable iron has undergone many changes since the seventh descendent of Adam. "Tubal Cain was an instructor of every artificer in brass and iron," (be kind enough to allow me to state right here that this biblical declaration, in regard to the first metallurists, goes far toward proving that the world is much older than many are willing to admit.) It is made from pig, in the blooming fire or in the pudding furnace—generally the latter. The process consists in melting the pig metal in a reverbatory furnace, where the flame is made to act directly on the metal keeping it exposed to a great heat, and constantly stirring the mass, being every part of it evenly under the action of the flame, until it loses its remaining carbon. It then loses its fluidity and is formed into a puddler's ball, weighing from 80 to a 100 pounds. This is the point or connecting link between cast and malleable iron. The operation of puddling is a most important one, as the quality of the iron depends so much upon the skill with which it is conducted, after the puddler's balls have been formed, it is passed to a squeryer, or steam hammer, most frequently the former. Its object is to press out as perfectly as possible the liquid cinder (or slag mentioned in paper No. 1) which the ball still contains, it also puts the ball into shape. It is now called a bloom and is ready to be rolled or hammered—while yet hot it is generally passed between the rolls several times and drawn into a bar about 5 inches wide and three-fourths of an inch thick; this is called inch bar. The next thing is to refine. To prepare bars for this operation, they are cut by a pair of *strong* shears into such lengths as are best adopted to the size of bar or sheet required. The sheared bars are then piled on the other, according to the quantity of metal necessary to make the finished piece. They are then brought to a welding heat in the heating furnace, and passed between the finishing successively until drawn to the proper dimensions.

STEEL.

Steel is a compound of iron and carbon, in which the proportion of the latter is from 5 to 1 per cent, and even less in some kinds. Steel may be distinguished from iron from its fine grain, and its susceptibility of hardening by immersing it, when hot in cold water.

A bar of iron only worth $5.00 worked into horse-shoes is worth $10.00; made into needles it is worth $350.00, into penknife blades it is worth $3,285.; made into balance springs for watches it is worth $250,000.

BALTIMORE NOTES.

—Rev. J. H. Manley, editor of the *Weekly Visitor* paid a flying visit to our city last Monday in the interest of his paper. He has made great improvement in the *Visitor* and has much need of encouragement. It is issued in Wilmington, Del., with an able editorial staff at 208 West Eighth Street. The branch office in Baltimore is 841/2 St. Paul Street at D. D. Dickson's where the ADVOCATE of Washington can also be found.

—Miss Mary Butler and Mr. Henry Gross were married on Thursday evening February 24, at the Madison Street Presbyterian church.

—Prof. J. P. Sampson will soon issue another new copy of his book, entitled "Social Amusement" which will be full of maxims and expressions of the most learned men of the country. His picture is to accompany it and is already under the lithographic press of Holn & Co., the leading lithographers in the city—J. W. Cromwell esq. is one of the gentlemen whose sayings adorn the new book. The Professor's book of Phrenology is also going to press and will be finished in a few weeks.

—Miss Alice Harris' invitations to a grand reception are now in circulation among her friends. It will be a fine affair and it is anxiously awaited by all whose lot it was to be invited.

—The greatest event of the season was the Superb Ball given by the "Athens Club" recently organized in our city. The executive committee secured one of the finest halls in the city on Baltimore Street and the bill of fare was nonpareil. It created a stir in the social circle which only came to rest on the 23rd ult., the evening of the ball.

—Henry Jacques esq., one of our leading caterers has no equal it is said regarding his epicurean ability. He is often engaged shipping terrapin etc., to Philadelphia, New York and Boston.

—The reception of Mrs. Frank Brown at Lehman's Hall, which was attended by six hundred guests cost $3000 and caterer William Brown who furnished it rose to heights of grandeur and excellence. The rooms were profrusely decorated with flowers and plants and Mr. Brown trimmed his apartments accordingly.

—The Concert and Exhibition at the Madison Street Church proved quite a success. The singing was superb and among the speakers was Mr. D. D. Dickson who spoke upon "A vacancy to be filled in American History." Steps are being taken to have the church remodelled and rendered more comfortable.

"Goliah."

THE KING'S GARDEN

BY "POTOMAC."

Years upon years ago a glorious King fashioned for himself a garden, and in this garden planted the choicest germs found in his kingdom. while into these beauteous promises he breathed a breath of his own life; so was vouchsafed their after developement and growth. The face of this garden was to the eastward, that is, toward the sunrising. And the garden flourished exceedingly.

In its midst was placed a gardener. When reading in certain books of the Old Testament Scriptures you may have found mention made of "booths" or "lodges" built upon an eminence in the vineyard of a Jew that its indweller might the better stand sentinel over the region around, and be enabled to detect the appearance of a wary foe and so raise a cry of warning, or alarm.

Many of my small readers have seen sentry boxes, and this figure will answer the surpose of my story quite as well.

From time to time the King looked into this favored retreat, lighting all its nooks the byways with the light of his smile,—a smile so warm and bright that the garden seemed cradled there in for a long time afterward. Indeed, it was its Lord's smile which made the garden's summer.

The king and the king's son, only, went often down to visit this spot they had carefully hedged and inclosed about with a wall—they went down to see if the vine flourished, if the pomegranate budded, if pleasant fruits ripened within the gates, and to gather lilies and walk beneath grateful shades.

Ah, where could be found one with whom this gardener would exchange lots, yet can you believe it? this at first so vigilant a keeper relaxed his watch, neglected to trim his hedge, to train his plants—for just a little neglected his Sovereign's interests; for just a little distrusted the wisdom of his Ruler's requirements and designs.

Who would imagine it? but very shortly there were fissures in the hedge, crevices in the wall, and the heavenly skies overarching the sunny garden were overcast with brewing trouble and storm. The north wind blew, and the lodge was overthrown. Only a screen of fig leaves was left to the destitute keeper. An evil prince had stole in while he slept, and had bidden his followers work riot and disaster throughout the lovely domain.

This terrible work of desolation done in his garden came to the ears of the king, and with grief he hastened there. The fair growth was no longer spotless and the guilty gardener cowered beneath the stern, sorrowing eyes of his lord who thereafter let this garden to others and removed with his court to a far country.

With the withdrawing of his smile the garden was cheerless indeed. But you know I told you that it lay towark the sun-rising, and the sun was promised to bring healing in its beams. A bright and morning star lessened the gloom of the night and assured the day spring.

Moreover, hardby there sprang a perpetual fountain whose waters, crystal clear, were for the refresement and restorative of the garden.

Neverless the broken hedge was never mended, some of it, not the whole vagabond horde of the evil prince could and did and frequently from their way in; and these sowed tares among the lilies and weeds choked the tender vines, and the ground was in much danger of becoming fallow.

Now, before the king took his journey into that other land, he offered to send to the saddened and penitent gardener a royal robe that he might conceal the shame of his neglect and might hope for a reunion with his king; not in the little garden, but away beyond in the far country whither he had taken his way. So the king with the robe sent also a pledge to his servant, which pledge he was to present on arrival at the gate of that new realm.

OUR PREMIUMS.

Either "The Library of Universal Knowledge," or "Chamber's Encyclopædia," which are fully described elsewhere, ought certainly to be in the hands of every reader of this paper. No work ever published, except the Bible, should more properly be considered a *necessity* to any person aspiring to even ordinary intelligence, than a cyclopædia. It should be ranked even before a dictionary. Before the days of the "Literary Revolution" encyclopædias were an impossible possession, on account of great cost, to the majority of readears. Ten years ago Chambers could not be had for less than $50 00? Now you can get it for but a fraction of that amount, or without cost in money by terms given below.

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By special arrangements with publishers The American Book Exchange, we are able to offer subscribers the following very extraordinary opportunities to secure either one of these great encyclopædias.

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The People's Advocate.

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J. W. CROMWELL, - - - Proprietor.
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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1881.

Subscribers finding this paragraph marked will understand that their subscriptions have expired, and unless they promptly renew the paper will be discontinued to their address.

OUR RAPID GROWTH.

The leading papers, daily and weekly religious and secular are now frankly acknowledging their agreable surprise at the steady increase of the colored population South during the last decade. Omitting the State of Texas the returns show that there has been an increase in this population of 1,400,000. When we count the number who have migrated from the Gulf States to *Kansas*, Indiana and other parts of the North, it is evident, including the increase in Texas, that there are at least one million five hundred and fifty thousand more colored people in the South than were reported ten years ago; in other words, the rate of progress in the last decade is more than thirty-three per cent decennial *greater than the average increase* —1790 to 1870. We submit the following table which we compile from a very able and exhaustive Statistical View of the colored people of the United States from 1790 to 1850 by the late Dr. J. McCune Smith, published in the *Anglo African Magazine* in 1859:

From 1790 to 1800	32.23	increase	per cent.
" 1800 to 1810	37.58	"	"
" 1810 to 1820	37.58	"	"
" 1820 to 1830	29.33	"	"
" 1830 to 1840	23.4	"	"
" 1840 to 1850	[illegible]		"
" 1850 to 1860		"	"

These facts are very suggestive; they show, for we have every reason to believe the enumeration of 1870 with regard to the colored people to be as correct as previous enumerations that the Negro in a condition of personal freedom is as vigorous and even endowed with more vitality than in a period in which occasional importations from Africa and special attention paid to "breeding," were important factors in the increase of this population.

No wonder that the *Tribune* says we are "here to stay;" that the *Independent* declares that we have a permanent foothold in the soil and in the institutions of the land to live and *grow* upon the one and be developed under the other; that this is not and is not to be the white man's government; but is, and is to be the government of both the races; that neither will or *can* supersede the other; or that the *Cincinnati Commercial* looks forward with pleasing anticipation to the material developement of the race as a necessary consequence of its permanent character. All this is encouraging because it tends to create that healthy public sentiment which is a guarantee of that for which the American Negro ever contends—a free and equal opportunity.

JOHNSON'S CRIME.

Not wholly unexpected, the verdict rendered in the case of United States against John Silas *alias* Big Foot Johnson is of manslaughter rather than murder. We say not wholly unexpected, because there were so many strenuous efforts put forth during the trial by counsel for defense to establish the insanity of the prisoner, that we doubted not that some of the jurors would be caught in the net so skillfully and ingeniously spread for them. but that there were so few who would contend and insist on the guilt of the prisoner as charged in the first count of the indictment, we were not prepared to believe. The result however, shows that the assistant district attorney was right in manfully and in open court declaring that the time has not arrived in the Capital of the Nation when equal and exact justice can be meted out regardless of the race of the victims or the accused. This is a serious charge to pronounce against the courts of the Capital of a Nation preserved at a cost of millions of treasure and thousands of the flower of the youth and sturdy manhood of the country. Yet it is true.

Fourteen months ago in an unfrequented section of our city, in the early part of the evening a citizen, whose life was in every respect exemplary, was found murdered. Suspicion traced the deed to four young men who were promptly arrested and three convicted of murder on the evidence of the fourth without any corroboration as to the performance of the dastardly act. Yet to such a degree was public sentiment pitched that the verdict met the popular approval, although there was decided belief on the part of some that the charge was "not proven." Nevertheless after the many delays which the law permits two of them were hanged and the third, in whose behalf special efforts were made, was sent to Albany for life, which sentence was executed, for in a few weeks, over burdened by remorse or at despondency at being made to suffer a crime committed by others, he gave up the ghost and filled a convict's grave.

In this case the party murdered was white, the criminals all colored, the one whose sentence was remitted was nearly white; of the jury seven of the men were colored, the foreman also being a colored man. These are simple but undeniable facts. We leave the philosophy to our readers.

Last April within a few yards of where the murdered Hirth was in business, a quiet and inoffensive man was killed in sight of eye witnesses, by a man who has figured more than once in the criminal annals of this community. The prisoner was imprisoned and after a delay of *ten months* was arraigned, indicted and and brought to trial. Testimony to the commission of the deadly act was introduced and all sorts of stories brought foward to establish the insanity of the prisoner, one of his counsel inventing a special plea which for its originality would be enough to give its author a place in the French Academy.

The case was given to the jury; after a delay of 24 hours a verdict is brought in—not guilty of murder, but guilty of of manslaughter—a conclusion so outrageous that the officer of the Court could not withhold his indignation.

In this case the murdered man was a Negro, the murderer a white rough, the jury *all* white *gentleman*.

Much of the stock in trade which the Republican Party has used to success in its recent struggle was the cry of "the unavenged blood" of the South. The failure of ex-rebel Courts to do justice by the Negro or the white republican was cited as a ground for legislation by Congress and for not intursting the National power in hands which fought against the stars and stripes from Fort Sumter to Appomattox Court House. The Nation has ratified the decree, and now all is tiptoe to welcome with loud huzzas the triumphal march of James A. Garfield from the Old Reserve to be formally installed as the Nation's ruler. While voices are making themselves hoarse in denunciation of appointment of an ex-rebel general to command of a division in the great parade of inauguration day, the example of ex-rebel, unreconstructed Mississippi, the precedent of the Chisholm trial, is followed complacently in the National Capital. Say no longer that Justice is blind, or that it is on this side of the Potomac. The cry of unravenged blood is heard at the Executive Mansion.

PERSONAL.

J. C. Chappelle will aid in the representation of the Hub.

B. A. Boseman, M. D. postmaster of Charleston, South Carolina, is dead.

P. H. Cooley of Gallipolis, will be one of the vast army of Ohio men to visit our city next week.

Alfred J. Anderson of Hamilton, Ohio, said to be one of the most cultured colored men in the state and who brilliantly respaided to the toast "Lincoln as a statesman" at the recent anniversary of the Lincoln Memorial Association held at Cincinnati, will be here as a "Looker on in Vienna."

Capt. R. A. Paul of the State Guards of Richmond, Va., was in our city on Wednesday making arrangements for his company, which will visit our city during the inauguration. The State Guards is one of the best military organizations in Richmond. The gentlemanly captain addressed both of our military organizations while here.

Of the many strangers in Washington to witness the inauguration none will be more cordially welcomed than Ferdinand L. Barnett, associate editor of "The Conservator," of Chicago. Mr Barnett is a gentleman of varied journalistic experience having been editor of "The Conservator," under the former management, and of "The Freeman's Journal," of St Louis, Mo.

"Joyce" whose "Notes to Girls" deservedly met with a high appreciation among all classes of our readers is not idle and we hope soon to announce as forthcoming, something from her pen in these columns.

A liberal reward is offered through the columns of "Rumor" for information as to the whereabouts of A. P. Ashbourne.

On Sunday evening, 13th inst the tonsorial artist, Robert H. Bundy of this city, and Miss Lillie R. Williams, of Warren, R. I., were united in the holy bands of matrimony at the residence of Mr. Marshall Kingsladd, 74 West 3rd Street, According to the account of a participant, the "bride is a refined lady and an accomplished pianist, and the groom a worthy citizen." Robert, though thou hast acted slily in not letting thy many friends know of the auspicious event, nevertheless, we trust that the future of thyself and bride may be one of peace, happiness and fortune. The Rector J. S. Atwell, of St. Phillip's church performed the ceremony.—Rumor.

Death of Postmaster Bosemon.

The sad news of the death of Dr. B. A. Bosemon for so long the sefficient and popular Postmaster at Charleston, S. C., reached here at mid-day Wednesday and created profound sorrow in the large circle in which he was known.

Dr. Bosemon has been for nearly eight years Postmaster at Charleston, where he was held in high esteem by all classes and by both races. He was the only gentleman of color in the country who held the commission of an office of the first class. The bond required was $120,000 which he found no difficulty in securing in such high regard was he held. He was a gentleman of thought, business training and habit; most courtly and genial manners and was widely known and much respected in this community and, indeed, wherever he was known.

Dr. Bosemon died of Bright's disease. He had been in poor health for about six month, but was confined to his bed only ten days. He leaves a wife and two interesting children. His remains will be carried to Troy, New York, for interment in the family let.

Too near West Point.

Our people are indignant just now at the refusal of Mr. Dickinson, a young colored man of Newport, R. I., to the Eastman Commercial College at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. His parents are highly respected, and the young man a brilliant scholar having passed through the public schools and entered the Rogers High School a popular Institution, and well known in New England. Some days ago he was taken by his father to be entered in the Eastman Business College of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.., a position for which he was well qualified; he was accepted as a student and his fee paid, and father and son thought everything satisfactory, but later Mr. Dickinson was informed that the contract must be cancelled, as the proprietor feared mob violence on the part of the white students and even the building might be demolished, in case the lad was permited to remain. Of course Mr. Dickinson returned to his home in Newport where the best schools are opened to him. This is another proof that a colored man no matter how fair his complexion can go no farther than he of the darkest hue, with the white race. Had Mr. Dickinson seen proper to have sought admittance into any department of grand Old Yale he would not have met with this difficulty as they make no objections on account of color or previous condition.—Rumor.

—Ferdinand L. Barnett, of Chicago, associate editor of the *Republican Advocate*, will arrive in the next week and be the guest of Rev. S. P. Smith.

The Poor and "Perfection."

The Tallmadge Hall which was given for the benefit of the Poor, was well attended. The concert part of the programme, was only fair, as but one half of the pieces down were sung.

Miss Washington who was to appear in two seclections was detained by illness and Capt. W. Kelley was *non est.* The drama, Perfection, was the redeeming feature of the evening. For an amateur performance the ladies and gentlemen did admirably well. Miss Barrier had all the simple mindedness of a maid in waiting. Mr. Baker all the airishness of a valet anxious to promote his love affairs, and Mr. Matthews selected the very character suitable to his nature. To act as a bachelor who having passed his opportunity for desirable marriage, gouty and troubled with rheumatic pains, knows how to promote the engagement of his nephew to a rich heiress, was neither difficult of conception nor of performance for him. Miss Alice M. Parke as Katy O'Brien, it is but just to state, very creditably sustained. The part of an heiress Womman may simulate to perfection (no pun) deform and ignorant of accomplishments to test the sincerity of a lover but discarding the mask she becomes more natural, and less artistic and dramatic. It was thus with Miss Parke. Mr. Archer as Charles Paragon did remarkably well and this was the *role* for him. Who but he could act so naturally in scenes similar to those which fall to the lot of many a society man.

On the whole the concert and drama must be accounted a success, although some one asked us on going out whether it was an entertainment for the poor or a poor entertainment?

Forgetfulness of People.

We have not, by enticing headings and other devices lead you into reading of the virtues possessed by Pierce's Celebrated Medicines were it not that we are aware of the forgetfulness of people and that must be our excuse, dear reader, for again telling you that Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is without equal as a blood-purifier. It cures all humors from the common blotch, pimple, or eruption, to the worst scrofula, fever sore or ulcer. Dr. Pierce's Pellets are a pleasat but efficient cathartic. Sold by druggists.

ST. CLOUD HOUSE. Chicago, Ill.
January 20th, 1879.

Hon. R. N. Pierce, M. D.:

Dear Doctor—I have been using your Golden Medical Discovery and Pellets for liver complaint and general debility. It is impossible to express the gratituded I feel. It is simply wonderful the effect your medidines have had upon me. I am in every way a thousand per cent better.

I am, yours gratefully,
J. C. Davidson.

EVERYBODY COME!

Let none fail to come to the entertainment to be given *next Thursday evening* March 3rd, by the choir of the 15th St. Presbyterian Church.

Prof. Townsend, certainly the finest Elocutionist we have ever listenod to, has been engaged to render several selections in Reading, and all who have ever heard him are always *anxious* to hear him again and again.

This choir is conceeded to be one of the finest in Washington, and this effort on the part of its members to raise means to purchase new music that they may better *equip themselves* should be responded to by every lover of music, and it is hoped that the Presbyterian Church will be crowded to its utmost capacity next Thursday eve. Fine music will be rendered by the Choir and by Miss Blanch Washington. Admission 25 cents.

The Twelve Southerners.

Messrs. J. E. King, James Giles, E. D. Dudley, proprietors. Have just completed the organization of a jubilee troupe which will be known as the "Twelve Southerners."

The proprietors are making immediate arrangements for a northern tour, while the troupe is being carefully trained. Before leaving Washington, our citizens shall have a chance to hear one concert by the best talent selected from our colored people.

G. U. O. of O. F.

Communications for this column should be addressed to "ODD FELLOWS' COLUMN," Peoples' Advocate.

Brief communications and inquiries for this column are invited. It is, as its name implies, devoted to the interests of the order.—Ed.

We will print the name and address of the P. S. of every lodge for one year for one dollar cash to be sent with the order.

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Mount Olive Lodge No 1333 meetings 1st and 3rd Mondays, Judson Calvin P S Lock Box 16, or 1711 11th street n w.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

A handsome ball room has been erected at Odd Fellows Hall 23th St. n. w. The room occupies the space in the yard between the rear window of the South parlors and extends westward sixty feet, the south wall of the hall forming the north wall of the ball room. The banqueting room and this hall has been connected by folding doors. A stand for musicians, ladies dressing room and other conveniences have been introduced the whole at an aggregate expense of $500 All the work, even the plumbing, was done by colored mechanics.

P. N. M. Council No. 44 of Georgetown, D. C., celebrated their second anniversary on the 17th inst. After speaking by the brethren, there were religious exercises after which they repaired to the supper table to which they did ample justice. P. G. M. Samuel Chase, the only living Odd Fellow present of the charter members in the first lodge established in Georgetown, April 5, 1855, delivered an address in which he traced the growth of the order in his community and throughout the country within the last fifteen years.

PHILADELPHIA.

The S. C. M. held no meeting on Monday the cause being that G. M. Forrostor could not get here on account of the long bridge across the Potomac River being destroyed by the ice.

The Odd Fellows Hall 6th & Spruce Streets narrowly escaped being destroyed by fire. It originated in the drugs tore last Sunday morning which was pretty well destroyed but did no further damage to the hall except distroying two or three steps in the entry and blistering the paint. The Odd Fellows congratulate themselves that the loss no greater.

The Order in this city is progressing slowly along, the Equity Lodge has had quite a boom in the way of new members during the past two or three months one evening they initiated ten or twelve new members.

We cannot say anything about the Endowment plan at this time but we hope for its success. F. L. T.

—The entertainment given for the benefit of the poor, by amateur performances at Tallmadge Hall last Thursday night, was well attended. Owing to the illness and consequent absence of Miss Washington, one of the principal singers, the musical part of the programme could not be as fully carried out as had been proposed, but the dramatic portion which consisted of the performance of the bright little drama "Perfection," was very successful. Miss Alice Parke, in her role of "Kate" the heroine of the play looked very charming, and acted with her usual admirable ease, grace and vivacity. Miss Fannie Barrier, although a novice performed her part as Susan, the maid most admirably, with an ease and naturalness which would have done credit to an experienced actress, and looked very lovely and bewitching. Mr. Baker's "Sam" was a success.

Mr. Archer was most happy in his impersonation of Sir Charles the honorable self-sacrificing lover; and Mr. Matthews did himself credit in his rendering of Sir Laurence, the courtly and genial uncle. This performance was really admirable and showed a fine appreciation of his part. Altogether the drama was a decided success.

THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1881.

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LOCAL.

—Societies and Churches desiring local notices of their entertainments and other special exercises in order to ensure the same should send complimentary tickets.

—Mrs. Hennie Baptiste and her sister-in-law Mrs. Clara Augustine from Philadelphia, will be guests at Mrs. Mason's 1512 L st. n. w.

—Mrs. Nellie Hebron of Philadelphia. will be at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Wilson.

—Mrs Stevens and her sister Miss Dora Cole will be the guests of their brother Mr. William J. Cole on 19th st.

—A Fair will be held at the 15 St. Presbyterian church, for the benefit of the church, beginning Feb. 28th and lasting through the week of the inauguration. Season tickets 25 cents, Single admission 10 cents.

The patronage of the public is earnestly solicited, as the proceeds are to be used for liquidating the church debt.

—Mrs. Hennie Edwards and her brother Charles, Mrs. Crevin, J. W. Page, W. J. Johnson and a host of others are coming.

—Howard, son of Rev. Theodore Gould of the *Christian Recorder* and an attache of that journal, will bring his bride in the person of Miss Ursula Shadd with him to witness the inauguration ceremonies.

—Some fellow in order to keep his hand in, struck a lady at Bethel Hall Tuesday night. When the authorities arrived on the scene he was a couple of squares away.

—Rev. J. F. Grimke has returned to the city from the North.

—It ought to be apparent to every body that Bethel Hall needs to be reconstructed. Though not delapidated it is entirely too small and has no modern conveniences. There is plenty of room in the rear an extension of thirty or forty feet, the entire width of the lot, would afford opportunity for the introduction of some improvements and would make it more enjoyable to the patrons and *more profitable* to the proprietors.

—A special meeting of the trustees and stockholders of the Enterprise Publishing Company Monday night at the residence of Mr. Spencer Murray, 1113 14th st. n. w., at 7 o'clock p. m. A full financial exhibit of the company will be made; all books and papers pertaining thereto being present.

—Dr. Craighead of the Theological Department of Howard University, preached an interesting sermon last Sunday morning to a fine audience at the 15th St. Presbyterian Church.

—George T. Angell of Boston, read a highly interesting paper on "Crime" before a pretty fair audience at the 19th St. Baptist Church last Sunday afternoon.

STRANGERS ATTENTION!

Meals and lunches served at all hours and at reasonable prices during the inauguration week by *Mrs.* Giles No. 1541 *M* street n. w. 2t

—The following named militia company, the Libby State Guard, Capt. Jas., A. Field, Hampton, Va., has determined to take part in the Inaugural ceremonies. They will be accompanied by the "Peninsula Cornet Band," consisting of about sixteen pieces.

—R. R. Wright, editor of the *Journal of Progress*, of Augusta, Ga., will be the guest of Rev. A. W. Upshaw.

—James W. Dean of Florida and Hon. G. W. Witherspoon, are at the Philadelphia House.

—The Hill City Guards of Lynchburg, Va., will bring 35 men rank and file leave Lynchburg at 2 p. m. March 3rd arriving in Washington at night.

—Prepare for the Grand Fair to be held at St. Paul's A. M. E. Church, commencing Tuesday, March 8th with a grand concert by the choir, and closing on Friday the 18th with a Grand Supper. Admission only 5 cents for single ticket and 25 cents for season ticket.

—John Wesley A. M. E. church Connecticut ave between L and M Streets. Rev. M. H. Ross pastor: preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p m. evening subject the purity and beauty of the Saints in the heavenly world: Sabbath School at 9 o'clock a. m., prayer meeting at 6 p m. All are welcome.

—Pleasant entertainment given by the Misses Coakley, Wednesday night at their residence on Corcoran street.

—Hon. Frederick Douglass will address the Pioneer Association, Sunday, March 13th 1881, at 3 o'clock. Also a full report will be made of the condition of the School before all of the Honorary members who have been invited. New music will be rendered, and other interesting exercises.

The honorable members of Co. A Capitol City Guards are respectfully invitnd to attend a meeting to be held at the armory No. 306 11th St. n. w. on *Monday* evening Feb'y 28, 1881, at eight o'clock. Thomas S. Kelley Capt. Commanding, John C. Nalle, Secretary.

NOTICE!

—The ministerial assembly was to have met at Union Bethel last month but on account of the weather being too stormy, they failed to meet. They are hereby notified that the church will be open for them Tuesday, March, 1st at 10 30 p. m. trial attendance is requested.

Rev, Dr. J. W. S.,
V. D. M.

The Jollification and Mask dress party given by the 19th St. Baptist on the evening of the 22nd inst was a grand success. The Sabbath School was largely represented and many of children masked in a manner that some of the nearer associates could not tell who they were until at 12 o'clock when all were unmasked.

Both citizens and strangers have a great interest in having this church liquidate its present dept as was evidence at this entertainment. The young ladies displayed much interest in disposing of tickets. It was very difficult to say who the successful contestant for the watch was, which will be settled at the 19th St. Baptist church Monday night when the presentation will take place. The committee deserves much credit for their nice management.

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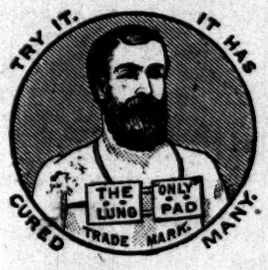

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